

EXHIBIT 1

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

OATHER MCCLUNG, ABBY LINEBERRY,
TERRY MICHAEL COOK and GREG
DESSART, individually and on behalf of all
others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

ADDSHOPPERS, INC., PRESIDIO
BRANDS, INC., PEET'S COFFEE, INC., and
JOHN DOE COMPANIES.

Defendants.

Case No.

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

Plaintiffs Oather McClung, Jr., Abby Lineberry, Terry Michael Cook, and Greg Dessart (“Plaintiffs”) bring this class action complaint against AddShoppers, Inc., d/b/a SafeOpt; Presidio Brands, Inc., d/b/a Every Man Jack (“Every Man Jack”); Peet’s Coffee, Inc. (“Peet’s”); and John Doe Companies (collectively “Defendants”), on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated. Plaintiffs make these allegations based on personal knowledge as to their own actions and upon information and belief as to all other matters.

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. Imagine surfing the web and stumbling upon a retailer’s website. You view an item and then leave the website without creating an account or providing any personal information. Later that day, you receive an email to your personal email account on behalf of the retailer imploring you to return to the website and purchase the product. But you never gave the retailer your email address. In fact, you never gave the retailer any of your personal information. So how did it get access to your browsing history and personal contact information? The answer is illicit web tracking by a marketing company known as AddShoppers.

2. AddShoppers runs a marketing enterprise that illicitly tracks persons across the internet, collects their personal information without consent, and then uses that information to send direct solicitations—all unbeknownst to the individual. So, for example, if a person creates an account to purchase pet food on a retailer’s website, and the retailer is part of the AddShoppers “Data Co-Op”, AddShoppers surreptitiously captures the information provided to the retailer, tracks the person’s web browsing across the internet, and then uses their information to provide targeted advertisements to the individual on behalf of members of the Data Co-Op.

3. AddShoppers calls its “marketing” program “SafeOpt.” It markets SafeOpt as a service consumers can voluntarily opt into to “receive verified offers from SafeOpt’s brand partners.” But the reality is very few individuals voluntarily opt into this program. Instead, they are unwittingly captured in it when they create an account and make a purchase on a website that—unbeknownst to them—is part of the AddShoppers’ Data Co-Op. As the Data Co-Op grows, so does its dossier on unconsenting targets. Of course, AddShoppers has a financial incentive to

1 market this way: it takes a cut of every purchase made via an unauthorized solicitation.

2 4. Hundreds of individuals have complained online about receiving targeted emails
3 from retailers “via SafeOpt” who they never provided with their personal information. “*Creepy*”,
4 “*sleazy*”, “*disgusting advertising*”, “*unethical*”, and an “*invasion of privacy*” are just a few snippets
5 of the public commentary condemning this unconsented and ultra-invasive marketing practice.

6 5. It is also illegal. AddShoppers and members of the Data Co-Op are violating
7 California’s statutory consumer protection laws, and common laws intended to protect individuals’
8 privacy rights. This case seeks redress for these violations.

9 PARTIES

10 6. Plaintiff Oather McClung, Jr. is a resident and domiciliary of Santa Rosa,
11 California.

12 7. Plaintiff Abby Lineberry is a resident and domiciliary of Fontana, California.

13 8. Plaintiff Terry Michael Cook is a resident and domiciliary of Seminole, Florida.

14 9. Plaintiff Greg Dessart is a resident and domiciliary of Everett, Washington.

15 10. Defendant AddShoppers, Inc. is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of
16 business at 15806 Brookway Dr. Suite 200, Huntersville, NC 28078. AddShoppers does business
17 throughout California and the entire United States.

18 11. Defendant Presidio Brands, Inc. d/b/a Every Man Jack is a company incorporated
19 under the laws of Delaware with its principal place of business at 100 Shoreline Hwy, Suite 200,
20 Mill Valley, California 94941. Every Man Jack does business throughout California and the entire
21 United States and participates as a member of AddShoppers’ Data Co-Op.

22 12. Defendant Peet’s Coffee, Inc. is a Virginia corporation with its principal place of
23 business at 1400 Park Avenue, Emeryville, California 94608. Peet’s does business throughout
24 California and the entire United States and participates as a member of AddShoppers’ Data Co-
25 Op.

26 13. Defendant John Doe Companies collected and provided Plaintiffs’ personal
27 information to AddShoppers’ Data Co-Op or participated in the Data Co-Op. Their principal places
28 of business are unknown at this time.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

14. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this lawsuit under the Class Action Fairness Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d), because this is a proposed class action in which: (1) there are at least 100 class members; (2) the combined claims of class members exceed \$5,000,000.00, exclusive of interest, attorneys' fees, and costs; and (3) Defendants and at least one class member are citizens of different states.

15. This Court has general personal jurisdiction over Peet's and Presidio Brands because they are headquartered in this State.

16. This Court has personal jurisdiction over AddShoppers because it has purposefully availed itself of the laws and benefits of doing business in this State, and Plaintiffs' claims arise out of each of the AddShoppers' forum-related activities. AddShoppers intentionally installed the wiretaps at issue. It purposefully intercepted electronic transmissions from users of the websites. The conduct also was expressly aimed at California residents. AddShoppers knew that a significant number of Californians would visit its partner websites because they form a significant portion of both companies' target market. By intercepting the transmissions of the websites' users, AddShoppers targeted their wrongful conduct at customers they knew were residents of California. It was foreseeable that Defendants' interceptions and wiretapping would harm Plaintiffs and similarly situated individuals who resided in California.

17. AddShoppers also specifically advertises its alleged compliance with California's privacy laws to prospective partners. It already partners with hundreds of California companies' websites. And it sends thousands (if not millions) of targeted emails to Californians. Simply put, a substantial portion of the events giving rise to Plaintiffs' claims occurred in this District.

18. This Court has personal jurisdiction over John Doe Companies because they purposefully availed themselves of the laws and benefits of doing business in this State, and Plaintiffs' claims arise out of their forum-related activities.

19. Venue is proper in this District because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred in this District.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

A. SafeOpt: Track and Conquer

20. AddShoppers advertises its SafeOpt service two ways: one is to shoppers, and another is to businesses.

21. To shoppers, SafeOpt is held out as “free service that sends you Verified Offers while you shop from thousands of participating brands to help save you time & money. We’ve designed SafeOpt® to protect your data and give you control over your information.”¹

22. To the few people that opt into the service, AddShoppers says: “When you enter your email and join SafeOpt®, our technology makes note of the device you’re using and generates a secure anonymous ID. When one of our brand partners that also has our technology installed on their website sees your device, they know to show your ID promotions and offers not generally available to the broader public. No more (expired!) promo code hunting and things to install -- just a seamless shopping experience with delightful surprises for you!”²

23. To businesses, AddShoppers claims SafeOpt offers the opportunity to “send 3-5x more emails to shoppers who abandon your website” by “using our list of 175M+ U.S. shoppers.”³

24. The SafeOpt website provides case studies for various industries touting the success of its “track and conquer” program. For example, it states that: “This travel client’s results are from 12 months of their SafeOpt Email campaign. They generated \$4.8M in revenue from lost shoppers and sent 965.3K emails in just one year with their SafeOpt campaign.”

¹ *SafeOpt Homepage*, available at <https://www.safeopt.com/> (last visited April 14, 2023).

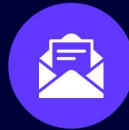
² *SafeOpt Frequently Asked Questions*, available at <https://www.safeopt.com/> (last visited April 14, 2023).

³ *SafeOpt by AddShoppers Intro*, available at <https://calendly.com/d/cft-zy7-gz2/safeopt-intro?month=2022-11> (last visited April 14, 2023).

Campaign

SafeOpt can help brands reach more interested shoppers and optimize their website's traffic. Through SafeOpt's network of 175M+ online shoppers, brands like this leading travel client can send 3-5x more emails to their interested shoppers. SafeOpt's shoppers also have a history of directly engaging with and purchasing from the brand's eCommerce sites, not just Expedia or Kayak.

Results



Open rate

45.8%



CTR

11%



Conv. Rate

2.3%



Revenue

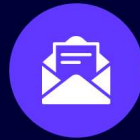
\$4.8M

Results Summary

This travel client's results are from 12 months of their SafeOpt Email campaign. They generated \$4.8M in revenue from lost shoppers and sent 965.3K emails in just one year with their SafeOpt campaign.

25. For a food and beverage client, SafeOpt touted sending 134,000 emails over a 12-month period “to lost shoppers with a 14% post click conversion rate.” For a jewelry client, SafeOpt sent 681,000 emails over a 12-month period, resulting in \$17.9 million in additional revenue.

Results



Open rate

35.8%



CTR

16%



Conv. Rate

14%



Revenue

\$217.7K

Results Summary

These are the results for the last 12 months of this online food brand's SafeOpt campaign. In the past year, SafeOpt® sent over 134K emails to lost shoppers with a 14% post click conversion rate.

Results

*results after 1 year



Emails sent

681k



Open rate

32.9%



CTR

10%



Revenue

\$17.9M

Since this jewelry client partnered with SafeOpt® one year ago, their SafeOpt® Email campaign has generated **\$17.9M in revenue from lost shoppers.**

26. AddShoppers touts SafeOpt's "network with 2,000+ large brands and publishers" including companies like Everlast, Maui Jim, Blue Nile, Sierra, Warby Parker, Gopuff, Nutrisystem, and Goop.

1 **B. SafeOpt: The Wiretapper**

2 27. While AddShoppers paints a benevolent picture of SafeOpt’s advertising prowess,
3 the terms and conditions AddShoppers imposes on its partner business detail a much more invasive
4 and sinister operation.

5 28. AddShoppers requires its partner brands to share their “User Data” with
6 AddShoppers, which includes “data collected by SafeOpt technology ... related to such Authorized
7 Users’ web browsing as a result of services rendered to you, as well as user opt-in consent to share
8 the User Data with SafeOpt.”⁴

9 29. AddShoppers further requires participation in a “Data Co-op” which permits
10 SafeOpt to “leverage[] a shared pool of user data collected by SafeOpt technology” by granting
11 “SafeOpt with a limited, transferable license to their User Data for the purpose of providing
12 identity resolution and direct messaging services for each Data Co-op member’s audience.”⁵

13 30. AddShoppers’ terms also permit it to collect all “Client Data” derived from its
14 partner companies, including their customers’ User Data, and states that “SafeOpt may exploit
15 Client Data for any lawful purpose without any duty of accounting or compensation to you.”⁶

16 31. And exploit it does. AddShoppers surreptitiously collects and pools the sensitive
17 personal information provided by individuals to online retailers in confidence, creates dossiers on
18 those individuals, and then tracks them across the internet to monitor their web browsing for its
19 own financial benefit.

20 32. While AddShoppers’ terms and conditions reference being granted a license to
21 collect the personal information of its partner companies’ customers (what AddShoppers defines
22 as “authorized users”)—the reality is the *users themselves* never authorized their data to be shared
23 this way. Indeed, they had no idea that while buying a product their information was surreptitiously
24 being transmitted to a company granting itself free rein to “exploit” their information as it chooses.

25 33. In an interview about its business, AddShoppers co-founder Chad Ledford

26 ⁴ *SafeOpt Terms of Use Effective Date: May 12, 2021*, available at <https://www.safeopt.com/terms>
27 (last visited April 14, 2023).

28 ⁵ *Id.* at Data Co-Op.

⁶ *Id.* at Client Data.

described the operation of the Data Co-Cop as follows:

[Chad Ledford]: Yeah, so there's kind of two data sources that we have. One is a blind Co-Op, which I would say half of our clients are participating in that, and the blind Co-Op is the brands submitting data into it in exchange for being able to use the data that comes out of it to activate the campaigns. We don't sync data, we don't actually put data into another system, it's all self-contained within our system, but about half of the volume that we see comes from that Co-Op of data.

And then the other half comes from publisher relationships that we have where we license the data, and again, we don't sell data, or we don't push data out of it so that users can still control all their data, but it gives us additional scale so that we can start to match who these people are.

[Interview host]: That's awesome. Was there any hesitancy with the brands sharing their data initially, or is it a little bit easier once they heard that other brands you were working with were already doing that?

[Chad Ledford]: Yeah, we offer both. If they want access to the Co-Op data, they have to be part of it, so they have to submit to get access to it, that's basically what makes it the Co-Op. So, they can still work with us, and they can still tap into that publisher data, and **a lot of the enterprise brands that we work with will never submit any data to any other system including us, and it's just off the table, it's not going to get through legal.** We can still work with those brands, we just do it through our licensed publisher data. But the thing that gets us really excited is that idea of the Co-Op, and the brands being able to work together to do more together.⁷

34. In other words, AddShoppers operates a “data lake” where it collects as much information relating to a user as possible all from different sources, stores that information in a centralized location where it matches data points and creates detailed profiles on individuals, and then uses those profiles to send direct, targeted advertisements from Co-Op companies even when the user did not authorize it. Ledford suggested that the company intends to collect and utilize even more personal information like “gender data” and “demographic data” as the company continues to grow.⁸

⁷ Mission.org Podcast, *Diversifying To Become Future-Proof with Chad Ledford, Co-Founder of AddShoppers*, <https://mission.org/up-next-in-commerce/diversifying-to-become-future-proof-with-chad-ledford-co-founder-of-addshoppers/> (emphasis added).

⁸ See *id.*

35. Central to AddShoppers' data collection operation is its use of malicious, third-party tracking cookies. Cookies are small text files that are stored on a user's computer or mobile device by a website. They are used to save information about the user's browsing activity, such as login information, shopping cart contents, and browsing history.⁹

36. But not all cookies are created equal. A first-party cookie is created and stored by the website the user is visiting, also known as the host domain. It allows the website to collect customer analytics data, remember language settings, and carry out other useful functions that help provide a positive user experience. This means the browser can remember key pieces of information, such as items added to shopping carts, username and passwords, and language preferences. These are generally considered necessary and helpful cookies.¹⁰

37. Third-party cookies, by contrast, are those created by domains other than the one the user is visiting. These cookies are accessible on any website that loads the third-party server's code. Because they can be accessed by multiple domains, third-party cookies can be used to track a user's browsing activity across multiple websites.

38. Companies that join the Co-Op agree to install AddShoppers' code on their website. When an internet user creates an account or makes a purchase with the business, a third-party tracking cookie is created that includes a unique value AddShoppers associates with that user. The cookie is hidden on the user's browser and automatically sends information to AddShoppers' SafeOpt domain "shop.pe." AddShoppers then associates that unique value with the personal information the user provided to the company, which typically includes, at a minimum, full name, address, payment card information, and email address.

39. With the tracking cookie hidden in the user's browser, AddShoppers can monitor the user's browsing activity across the internet. If the user lands on another website in the SafeOpt network, the cookie values "sync" and AddShoppers tracks the user's activity on the website, including the user's detailed referrer Uniform Resource Locator ("URL"). Because AddShoppers

⁹ Cloudflare, *What are cookies*, available at: <https://www.cloudflare.com/learning/privacy/what-are-cookies/>.

¹⁰ Clearcode, *What's the Difference Between First-Party and Third-Party Cookies?*, available at <https://clearcode.cc/blog/difference-between-first-party-third-party-cookies/#first-party-cookies>.

1 already associates personal information with the cookie value, it can directly advertise to the user
 2 even where the user leaves a website without affirmatively providing any personal information.

3 40. While companies often use “browser-abandonment” emails to encourage customers
 4 to return to their website and purchase a product they put in their cart but never purchased, the
 5 companies do so for users who have *already provided the company with their email address*.
 6 Likewise, when marketing companies use “cookie synching” to provide targeted advertisements
 7 (think searching online for a pair of shoes and later seeing those shoes in an advertisement on
 8 your browser), the cookie value they use is an anonymized identification number that is not
 9 associated with any personally identifiable information (“PII”) tied back to the user.

10 41. AddShoppers, by contract, *intentionally associates* PII with the unique cookie value
 11 assigned by AddShoppers, the basis for its entire business model. In fact, in a now deleted blog
 12 post, AddShoppers describes its use of unsolicited, targeted emails to increase sales:

13 **Send 2x-5x more personalized triggered emails with incremental campaigns.**

14 **The Problem** Marketers are unable to send email reliably to customers that have not provided
 15 their email previously. This means more than 95% of your web visitors cannot receive a relevant
 16 email from you.

17 **The Solution** Connecting the AddShoppers network of 150M+ shoppers through its Email
 18 Retargeting® Co-op, marketers are able to resolve identities and deliver 1:1 email regardless of
 19 customer email acquisition.

20 **How it works** Today, if 100 customers visited your website — between your ESP [email service
 21 provider], CRM [customer relationship management], and other platforms — you might be able
 22 to send a browse abandon or cart abandon email to 4-5 of those site visitors. What about the
 23 other 95 visitors? Without AddShoppers your only option is retargeting ads, which continue to
 24 get more and more expensive.

25 With AddShoppers, our system will attempt to match the 95 visitors in real-time against our
 26 network of 150M+ monthly profiles and 5,000+ websites. If the visitor leaves your site without
 27 signing up for email or buying AND we find a match, AddShoppers will enable a triggered email
 28 sequence to help you win back those customers and engage them in a way you can’t today.



Browse + Product Abandon Reminders A customer is shopping in your catalog as a guest (no sign-in required) and leaves the site without adding a product to shopping cart. Send them the products or content they were looking at directly to their inbox. This typically doubles the performance you're getting from dynamic retargeting ads.

Active Cart Abandon Reminders A customer is shopping on a website as a guest and leaves the cart without checking out. With our email retargeting, the marketer can send a personalized and timely communication to the consumer in a more direct medium, redirecting the consumer back to the site to complete the purchase.¹¹

42. AddShoppers co-founder Chad Ledford also confirmed in an interview that AddShoppers' business model hinges on its ability to send targeted emails to individuals who never voluntarily provided their email address to a member of the Data Co-Op:

[Chad Ledford]: Yeah so, most digital commerce brands realize the value of email today, especially whenever it comes to retention and lifetime value. So, the conversations are a little bit easier now because they understand that it is a really strong channel, and it's one that they have to defend, but most brands can only tap into what's considered first party data. So, first party data is data that the brand captured themselves. So, a lot of people build up emails from popups, or they capture it during the checkout process or things like that, but that usually ends up being anywhere from like three to 5% of their traffic that they've spent a lot of money to get to their site that they're actually able to capture, and be able to continue creating that relationship with them.

So, the problem that we help solve today is tapping into that other 95% of people that are on the website, people that haven't given them their email address yet, but they're still showing a lot of engagement, and they probably still want to try to get those people to be their customers.

¹¹ Wayback Machine Screen Capture, available at: <https://web.archive.org/web/20200710211126/https://www.addshoppers.com/blog/email-retargeting-co-op>.

[Interview host]: **Got it, so the people who are just casually browsing, or maybe added something to the cart and then left, the people like that who didn't directly give the brand their email, but maybe seemed kind of interested.**

[Chad Ledford]: **Yep, exactly.**¹²

43. AddShoppers typically solicits in the form of a direct email from the retailer “via SafeOpt” imploring a user to return to the website to purchase a product they were looking at, even though the individual never gave their email address to the retailer or authorized such communications. Of course, AddShoppers does this with a pure profit motive as it takes a cut of all sales made “via affiliate links in emails, texts, apps, and content.”¹³

44. A software engineer who authored a blog post criticizing AddShoppers' marketing practices offered the following analogy: “Imagine if every store you visited would take a picture of you and then share and compare it with neighboring stores until they find one that you are a customer of and has your information. If such an agreement was in place, that store would now share who you are with the store that you are not yet a customer of and then add you to their marketing list. This is exactly what ‘AddShoppers’ does.”¹⁴

45. AddShoppers' illicit tracking practices have been broadly condemned. Below are just a small sample of user complaints over the company's privacy practices.

¹² Mission.org Podcast, *Diversifying To Become Future-Proof with Chad Ledford, Co-Founder of AddShoppers*, <https://mission.org/up-next-in-commerce/diversifying-to-become-future-proof-with-chad-ledford-co-founder-of-addshoppers/> (emphasis added).

¹³ <https://www.safeopt.com/learn/email-retargeting-strategies-for-ecommerce-brands>

¹⁴ Heshie Brody, *I Was Emailed after Abandoning a Registration Form. I Did Not Click Submit. This Is Not Ok* (June 1, 2020), available at: <https://dev.to/heshiebee/i-was-emailed-after-abandoning-a-registration-form-i-did-not-click-submit-this-is-not-ok-a63>.



Eli Weiss
@eliweiss

...

Ever browse a product on a site, but don't even add it to your cart or enter your email...

And then get a sales email moments later?

It's called SafeOpt ⚠️

And I absolutely hate it 🤢

Feels so invasive — just me?



Jay | Gay | Shirtless everyday
@shirtlessjay

...

Was looking into webcam I heard about, browsed a site for a minute, never gave my email, and never put anything in my cart. Two minutes later, I get this email.

I had never heard of SafeOpt before, but let me tell you, if you want me to NEVER buy your product, do this bullshit.



mia. ✨
@miaimmarshall

...

how tf is SafeOpt legal? after visiting a website, not opting into anything, and not entering any info, I was sent a marketing email for that site via SafeOpt. companies should NOT be using this.




lex
@lexuhz

...

i browsed a website for 3 minutes and somehow they got my email and subscribed it without me even signing up bc of something called "safeopt" wtf



Luke Hutchison 
@LH

...

New level of creepy overreach: I just clicked on an ad, read the information on the site, and decided not to buy. I did not enter any information into the site. However they somehow disambiguated my identity, and pushed an email to my email address while I was viewing the site.



Megan Baird
@atMeganBaird

...

Question for [#emailgeeks](#): what on earth is SafeOpt and why is it so creepy and sleazy?



Elizabeth Story 
@HyperbolicTelly

...

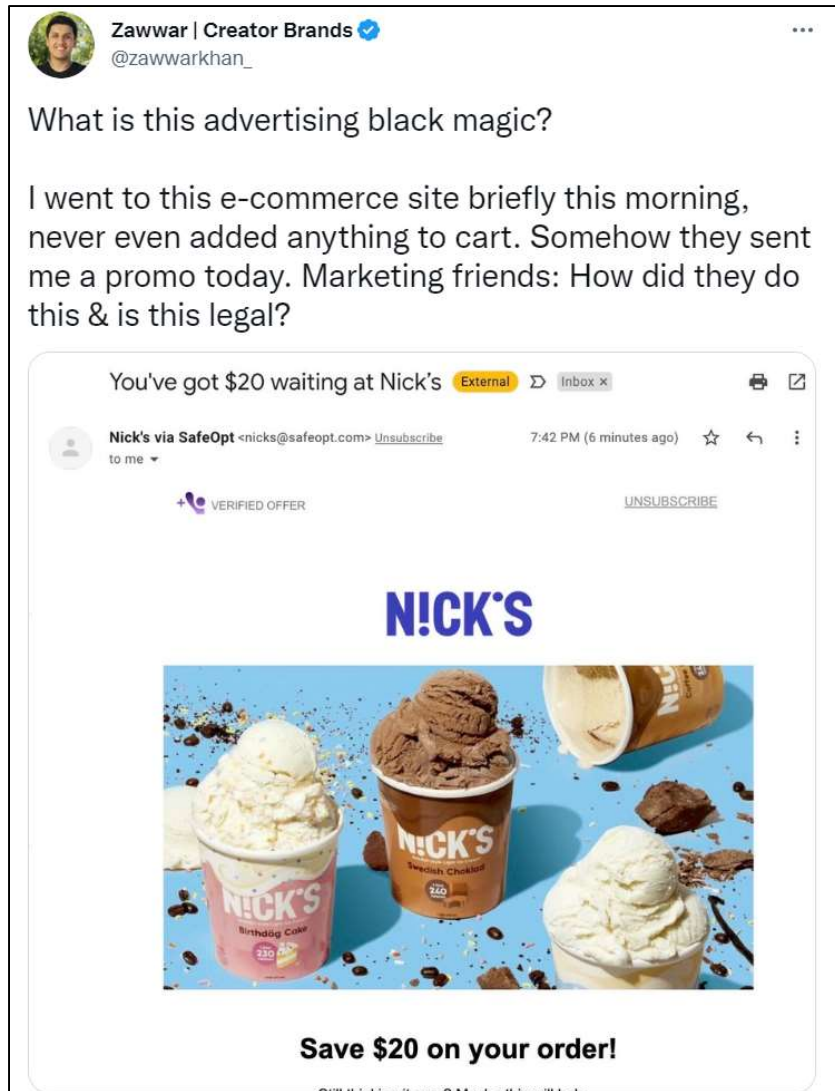
SafeOpt is skeevey as hell and I just had to write a terse email to a company that I would not be buying anything due to their inbox creeping



Derek Yang
@mrderekyang

...

Same here. Watched a YouTube video from [@BBQ_Guys](#) & checked their website, did not fill any form or leave my email anywhere, somehow they got my email address & sent me this follow up. Have blocked anything from bbqguys or safeopt in Gmail; blocked their YouTube channel as well.





46. AddShoppers' Better Business Bureau webpage is also flooded with complaints from individuals who received unsolicited email advertisements from SafeOpt.¹⁵ For example, one review reads: "I understand what they are doing is 'legal' but it is shady and misleading. I received a marketing re-targeting email from a company I never gave my email to and saw it was connected to 'SafeOpt' (another purposefully misleading name to include the word 'safe'). I should have control over who has my email. It should not be possible to opt into SafeOpt's ENTIRE NETWORK OF ADVERTISERS just by opting in on ONE of them. Brands should be ashamed to use this service, it is bad for my personal data and it is bad for data security."

47. AddShoppers' standard response to these complaints is to place blame on partner members of the Data Co-Op ("*We emailed on behalf of the sites you visited shown in the email. That was based on the [partner] site[']s settings and its privacy policy*"); refer to its tracking as industry standard ("*Many websites review who[']s visiting, and try to engage with visitors*"); and encourage the use of privacy technology to block SafeOpt's own tracking cookies ("*Consider using a VPN + adjusting your browser settings for more anonymity online.*").¹⁶

¹⁵ See Better Business Bureau Customer Reviews, AddShoppers, available at: <https://www.bbb.org/us/nc/huntersville/profile/digital-marketing/addshoppers-0473-307901/customer-reviews> (last visited April 14, 2023).

¹⁶ "VPN" stands for "virtual private network" which is a service that encrypts a user's activity on the internet and keeps their identity hidden while browsing.

AddShoppers Response

11/08/2022

We emailed on behalf of the sites you visited shown in the email. That was based on the sites settings and its privacy policy. The emails are intended to be helpful (i.e., provide site offers, discounts, etc.), but the email address you provided has now been unsubscribed. Many websites review whos visiting, and try to engage with visitors. Consider using a VPN + adjusting your browser settings for more anonymity online.

48. The consequences of this type of tracking are serious. Among many other privacy concerns, SafeOpt's network of businesses includes companies that sell highly personal products, including feminine hygiene and men's health products. As a result, SafeOpt can reveal exceptionally private information about customers to anyone that shares a computer. The software engineer who authored the blog post criticizing AddShoppers noted that he received an email to his personal account imploring him to return to purchase a breast pump even though he never provided his information to the website.¹⁷ Another internet user received emails from a colon cleansing company after he visited the website without providing any personal information.

¹⁷ Heshie Brody, *I Was Emailed after Abandoning a Registration Form. I Did Not Click Submit. This Is Not Ok* (June 1, 2020), available at: <https://dev.to/heshiebee/i-was-emailed-after-abandoning-a-registration-form-i-did-not-click-submit-this-is-not-ok-a63>.



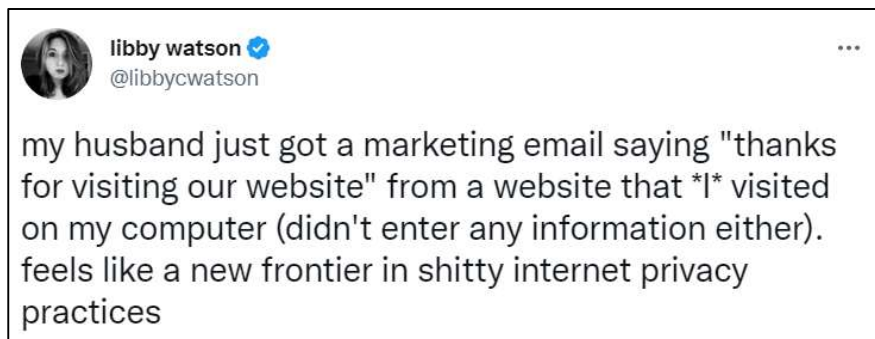
ColonBroom

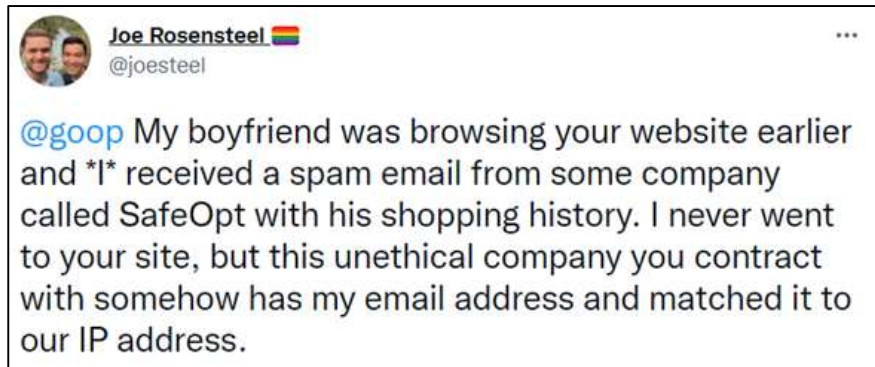


Exclusive ColonBroom Sale! Up to 65% OFF + Free Shipping!

[Claim your deal](#)

49. Other victims report having received unsolicited emails revealing their *partner's* browsing history or had their personal browser history sent to their *work* email address.





50. When users receive an email from a retailer “via SafeOpt”—they are purportedly given the option to unsubscribe from such emails (even though they never subscribed to begin with). However, when users try to do so, they are not actually removed from the SafeOpt network and continue to receive marketing emails from AddShoppers.





Adam T



06/14/2022

Company spams businesses with email, even after repeated requests to stop. Sends directly to the *** after being told to stop correspondence. They pretend to not know that emails have been received demanding a cessation to personal emails that solicit more business. Unethical, unprofessional.

51. When individuals go directly to SafeOpt's website and attempt to opt-out or delete their data, they are met with similar resistance.



Lauren L



07/22/2022



Similar to other reviewers, I was confused about getting a marketing email after browsing a company's website without having volunteered any of my information or adding products to a cart. I immediately unsubscribed and then clicked "Manage Your Preferences" at the bottom of the email--this took me to a page where I had to enter my email address, and instead of being directed to a place to manage my preferences I had to verify my email address, then wait for "another email" that never arrived. Sure it's frustrating to know that my email was added to this "service" without my knowledge or consent, but in any other similar circumstance I've been able to opt in a few clicks with no hassle. What really makes me angry about this is the false assurance that I can "View, download, or delete your data and opt-out at any time": <https://www.safeopt.com/manage> How is the BBB rating pending an A+?! This company's behavior is unbelievably unethical.



CHRIS L



03/21/2022



WOULD GIVE THIS A NEGATIVE 10 STARS IF I COULD GET ME OUT OF THIS DAMM DATABASE. COMPLETELY OUT. UNBELIEVABLY UNDERHANDED, DO NOT WANT ANY OF MY DATA IN YOUR FILES WHATSOEVER!! I NEVER GAVE PERMISSION FOR YOU TO EVEN HAVE MY EMAIL, MUCH LESS SEND ME C*** SAFEOPT'S METHOD TO 'DELETE' YOUR DATA DOESN'T WORK. WTH? HOW CAN THIS EVEN BE LEGAL??

52. Under the California Consumer Privacy Act, businesses like AddShoppers are required to disclose what personal information they collect and share about California citizens. Specifically, California citizens can request: (1) the categories of personal information collected; (2) specific pieces of personal information collected; (3) the categories of sources from which the business collected personal information; (4) the purposes for which the business uses the personal information; (5) the categories of third parties with whom the business shares the personal information; and (6) the categories of information that the business sells or discloses to third parties. *See* Cal. Civ. Code § 1798.110.

53. But upon formal request, AddShoppers refuses to provide this information. Instead, it simply directs those inquiring to a general disclosure in its privacy policy stating that it collects every type of data imaginable.

54. Thus, AddShoppers refuses to abide by opt-out requests and refuses to disclose on an individual-level basis what information it collects and who receives it. When individuals try to request a download file of their data from AddShoppers, they are sent a text file that may include their email address and certain Co-Op websites' time stamps but omits the vast amount of additional information AddShoppers collects. Consequently, even after users learn their data is being misused by AddShoppers, they still have no recourse to learn how AddShoppers used it historically and will use it going forward.

55. AddShoppers' prized list of hundreds of millions of U.S. shoppers¹⁸ was not gained through voluntarily consent. Unwittingly, shoppers become part of AddShoppers' SafeOpt network without ever signing up for the service; instead, "joining" SafeOpt by making a purchase from a company participating in AddShoppers' Data Co-Op and having their information traded without their knowledge and consent.

56. Not only are AddShoppers' marketing and tracking practices unsavory, but they are also illegal. As deployed, AddShoppers' tracking software functions as a wiretap.

¹⁸ AddShoppers has recently claimed that has a "growing list of 250 million online shoppers and over 15,000 merchant brands."

Plaintiff Oather McClung, Jr.

57. On October 15, 2022, Plaintiff McClung, Jr. was browsing the internet and saw an advertisement by Guns.com on Facebook. He clicked on the link which diverted him directly to the “Guns.com” website, where he browsed inventory and added at least one product to his shopping cart before deleting it and leaving the website. Plaintiff McClung, Jr. had never visited Guns.com previously and never provided any personal information to the company.

58. During that visit, SafeOpt tracked Plaintiff McClung, Jr.’s precise webpage visit, including the items he viewed and placed in his cart.

59. Later that evening, Plaintiff McClung, Jr. received an email to his personal email account from “Guns.com via SafeOpt” email account guns@mail.safeopt.com. The email included pictures of high-powered weapons including a Smith & Wesson firearm Plaintiff McClung, Jr. had viewed on the website.



Hey,

You aren't the only one checking this out! Come back while these items are **still in stock** - they will not last long.



PMC BRONZE

\$18.99

BUY NOW



SMITH & WESSON M&P40 M2.0 10 ROUNDS

\$570.99

BUY NOW

60. Plaintiff McClung, Jr. was shocked that his personal browsing history was now being sent to him by a company he never provided with his email address. Plaintiff McClung, Jr. was also confused by SafeOpt's option to "unsubscribe" from the service because he had never subscribed to SafeOpt to begin with. Nevertheless, even after he tried to unsubscribe, SafeOpt continued sending him advertising emails from other businesses in the SafeOpt network.

61. Prior to receiving this email, Plaintiff McClung, Jr. never heard of SafeOpt and never agreed to provide AddShoppers his information for the company to "exploit" for its own financial benefit.

Plaintiff Abby Lineberry

62. On January 17, 2023, Plaintiff Lineberry visited medterrahemp.org, on her work computer, for her job as Supervising Food Safety Inspector at the California Department of Public Health. During her visit, she clicked on and reviewed some of medterra's CBD products. Plaintiff Lineberry had never visited medterrahemp.org before and never provided any personal information to the company.

63. During that visit, SafeOpt tracked Plaintiff Lineberry's precise webpage visit, including the items she viewed.

64. Although Plaintiff Lineberry cannot even access her personal email on her work computer, she later received an email to her personal email account from "medterrahemp.com via SafeOpt" email account medterrahemp@mail.safeopt.com. The email included pictures of CBD gummies that Plaintiff Lineberry had viewed on the website.

65. Plaintiff Lineberry was shocked that her work-related browsing history was being emailed to her personal email address by a company she never provided it to.

66. Prior to receiving this email, Plaintiff Lineberry never heard of SafeOpt and never agreed to provide AddShoppers her information for the company to "exploit" for its own financial benefit.

Plaintiff Terry Michael Cook

67. On March 3, 2023, Plaintiff Cook visited Peets.com. During his visit, he clicked on and reviewed some of Peet's products. Plaintiff Cook had never provided any personal information

1 to the company, agreed to any terms on Peet's website, or clicked "accept" on Peet's cookie
2 acceptance banner.

3 68. During that visit, SafeOpt tracked Plaintiff Cook's precise webpage visit, including
4 the items exact coffee products that he had viewed.

5 69. Plaintiff Cook later received an email to his personal email account from
6 peets@safeopt.com. The email included pictures of the coffee products that Plaintiff Cook had
7 viewed on the website. He received a second email on March 5, 2023, about the same products via
8 SafeOpt.

9 70. Plaintiff Cook was shocked that his personal browsing history was now being sent
10 to him by a company he never provided his email address.

11 71. Prior to receiving this email, Plaintiff Cook never heard of SafeOpt and never
12 agreed to provide AddShoppers his information for the company to "exploit" for its own financial
13 benefit.

14 ***Plaintiff Greg Dessart***

15 72. On March 31, 2023, Plaintiff Dessart visited a local grocery store. While shopping,
16 he saw a product that he was interested in but did not recognize the brand name, "Every Man Jack."
17 He called his wife to research the product on a shared computer.

18 73. Later that day, Plaintiff Dessart received an email to his personal email account
19 from everymanjack@safeopt.com. The email included pictures of the products that Plaintiff
20 Dessart's wife had viewed on Every Man Jack's website.

21 74. Plaintiff Dessart was shocked that his personal browsing history was now being
22 sent to him by a company he never provided with his email address.

23 75. Prior to receiving this email, Plaintiff Dessart never heard of SafeOpt and never
24 agreed to provide AddShoppers his information for the company to "exploit" for its own financial
25 benefit.

26 76. Plaintiffs each had their PII collected by AddShoppers and their online internet
27 browsing monitored and tracked by AddShoppers without their consent. Plaintiffs and class
28 members each have an interest in controlling how their PII is used and shared. Their information

has independent value, which is recognized by AddShoppers and members of the Data Co-Op who agree to collect and trade it for their personal gain. Plaintiffs and class members are harmed every time their PII is used or shared in a manner to which they did not consent, particularly when it is used to solicit them for marketing and advertising purposes.

77. Plaintiffs and class members seek to recover the value of the unauthorized access to their PII resulting from Defendants' wrongful conduct. This measure of damages is analogous to the remedies for unauthorized use of intellectual property. Like a technology covered by a trade secret or patent, use or access to a person's personal information is non-rivalrous—the unauthorized use by another does not diminish the rights-holder's ability to practice the patented invention or use the trade-secret protected technology. Nevertheless, a plaintiff may generally recover the reasonable use value of the IP—*i.e.*, a "reasonable royalty" from an infringer. This is true even though the infringer's use did not interfere with the owner's own use (as in the case of a non-practicing patentee) and even though the owner would not have otherwise licensed such IP to the infringer. A similar royalty or license measure of damages is appropriate here under common law damages principles authorizing recovery of rental or use value. This measure is appropriate because (a) Plaintiffs and class members have a protectible property interest in their PII; (b) the minimum damages measure for the unauthorized use of personal property is its rental value; and (c) rental value is established with reference to market value, *i.e.*, evidence regarding the value of similar transactions.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

78. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all preceding paragraphs.

79. Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23, Plaintiffs assert claims on behalf themselves and the following proposed class and subclass:

All persons who had their personal information collected by AddShoppers and whose online activity was tracked by AddShoppers (the "Class").

California subclass:

All California residents who had their personal information

collected by AddShoppers and whose online activity was tracked by AddShoppers (the “California Subclass”).

80. The proposed classes expressly exclude persons who directly enrolled in the SafeOpt program operated by AddShoppers; any officers and directors of Defendants; Class Counsel; and the judicial officers presiding over this action and the members of their immediate family and judicial staff.

81. This action satisfies all the relevant requirements of Rule 23.

82. Members of the class and subclass are so numerous that their individual joinder is impracticable. On information and belief, members of the class and subclass number in the millions. The precise number of class members and their identities is unknown to Plaintiffs at this time but may be determined through discovery. Members of the class may be notified of the pendency of this action by mail or publication through the distribution records of Defendants.

83. Common questions of law and fact exist as to all members of the class and subclass and predominate over questions affecting only individual class members. Common legal and factual questions include but are not limited to whether Defendants have violated the California Invasion of Privacy Act (CIPA), Cal. Penal Code § 631, invaded class members’ common law privacy rights, California’s Unfair Competition Law, unjust enrichment and whether class members are entitled to actual or statutory damages for those violations.

84. Plaintiffs’ claims are typical of the claims of the class because Plaintiffs, like all other members of the class, visited websites of members in the Data Co-Op and had their electronic communications intercepted and disclosed to AddShoppers through AddShoppers’ illegal wiretaps.

85. Plaintiffs are adequate representatives of the class because their interests do not conflict with the interests of the members of the class they seek to represent, they have retained competent counsel experienced in prosecuting class actions, and they intend to prosecute this action vigorously. The interests of members of the class will be fairly and adequately protected by Plaintiffs and their counsel.

86. The class mechanism is superior to other available means for the fair and efficient

1 adjudication of the class members' claims. Each individual class member may lack the resources
 2 to undergo the burden and expense of individual prosecution of the complex and extensive
 3 litigation necessary to establish Defendants' liability. Individualized litigation increases the delay
 4 and expense to all parties and multiplies the burden on the judicial system presented by the
 5 complex legal and factual issues of this case. Individualized litigation also presents a potential for
 6 inconsistent or contradictory judgments. By contrast, the class action device presents far fewer
 7 management difficulties and provides the benefits of single adjudication, economy of scale, and
 8 comprehensive supervision by a single court on the issue of Defendants' liability. Class treatment
 9 of the liability issues will ensure that all claims and claimants are before this Court for consistent
 10 adjudication of the liability issues.

11 87. Plaintiffs bring all claims individually and on behalf of members of the class against
 12 Defendants.

13 **COUNT 1**

14 **Violation of the California Invasion of Privacy Act, 15 Cal. Penal Code § 631**

16 **(On behalf of the California subclass against Defendant AddShoppers and 17 the Class against Defendants Peet's and Every Man Jack)**

18 88. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all preceding paragraphs.

19 89. Plaintiffs McClung and Lineberry bring this claim individually and on behalf of the
 20 California subclass against Defendant AddShoppers. Plaintiff Cook brings this claim individually
 21 and on behalf of the Class against Defendant Peet's. Plaintiff Dessart brings this claim individually
 22 and on behalf of the Class against Defendant Every Man Jack.

23 90. To establish liability under Cal. Penal Code Section 631(a), Plaintiffs need only
 24 establish that AddShoppers, "by means of any machine, instrument, contrivance, or in any other
 25 manner," did any of the following:

- 26 i. Intentionally taps, or makes any unauthorized connection, whether physically,
 27 electrically, acoustically, inductively or otherwise, with any telegraph or
 28 telephone wire, line, cable, or instrument, including the wire, line, cable, or
 instrument of any internal telephonic communication system;

- ii. Willfully and without the consent of all parties to the communication, or in any unauthorized manner, reads or attempts to read or learn the contents or meaning of any message, report, or communication while the same is in transit or passing over any wire, line or cable or is being sent from or received at any place within this state;
- iii. Uses, or attempts to use, in any manner, or for any purpose, or to communicate in any way, any information so obtained; or
- iv. Aids, agrees with, employs, or conspires with any person or persons to unlawfully do, or permit, or cause to be done any of the acts or things mentioned above in this section.

91. Section 631(a) applies to “new technologies” such as computers, the internet, and email.¹⁹

92. AddShoppers’ software, including its SafeOpt service, is a “machine, instrument, contrivance, or . . . other manner” used to engage in the prohibited conduct here.

93. At all relevant times, by using AddShoppers’ technology, AddShoppers willfully and without the consent of all parties to the communication, or in any unauthorized manner, read or attempted to read or learn the contents or meaning of electronic communications of Plaintiffs and putative class members, while the electronic communications were in transit or passing over any wire, line or cable or were being sent from or received at any place within California.

94. By embedding AddShoppers’ technology on its website, Defendants Peet’s and Every Man Jack aided, agreed with, employed, and conspired with AddShoppers to carry out the wrongful conduct alleged. *See* Cal. Penal Code § 31.

95. Plaintiffs and class members did not consent to any websites’ actions in implementing AddShoppers’ wiretaps on the websites. Nor have either Plaintiffs or class members consented to Defendants’ intentional access, interception, reading, learning, recording, and collection of Plaintiffs’ and class members’ electronic communications.

¹⁹ *See Matera v. Google Inc.*, 2016 WL 8200619, at *21 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 12, 2016) (CIPA applies to “new technologies” and must be construed broadly to effectuate its remedial purpose of protecting privacy); *Bradley v. Google, Inc.*, 2006 WL 3798134, at *5-6 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 22, 2006) (CIPA governs “electronic communications”); *In re Facebook, Inc. Internet Tracking Litigation*, 956 F.3d 589 (9th Cir. 2020) (reversing dismissal of CIPA and common law privacy claims based on Facebook’s collection of consumers’ Internet browsing history).

96. Plaintiffs and class members seek all relief available under Cal. Penal Code § 637.2, including injunctive relief and statutory damages of \$5,000 per violation.

COUNT 2

Violations of California Penal Code § 502, Computer Access and Data Fraud Act (CDAFA) (On behalf of the California subclass against Defendant AddShoppers and the Class against Defendants Peet's and Every Man Jack)

97. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all preceding paragraphs.

98. Plaintiffs McClung and Lineberry bring this claim individually and on behalf of the California subclass against Defendant AddShoppers. Plaintiff Cook brings this claim individually and on behalf of the Class against Defendant Peet's. Plaintiff Dessart brings this claim individually and on behalf of the Class against Defendant Every Man Jack.

99. AddShoppers violated Cal. Penal Code § 502(c)(2) by knowingly and without permission accessing, taking and using Plaintiffs' and the class members' personally identifiable information.

100. AddShoppers accessed, copied, used, made use of, interfered with, or altered data belonging to Plaintiffs and class members: (1) in and from the State of California; (2) in the states in which Plaintiffs and the class members are domiciled; and (3) in the states in which the servers that provided services and communication links between Plaintiffs and the class members and AddShoppers and other websites with which they interacted were located.

101. Cal. Penal Code § 502 provides: "For purposes of bringing a civil or a criminal action under this section, a person who causes, by any means, the access of a computer, computer system, or computer network in one jurisdiction from another jurisdiction is deemed to have personally accessed the computer, computer system, or computer network in each jurisdiction."

102. AddShoppers has violated California Penal Code § 502(c)(1) by knowingly and without permission altering, accessing, and making use of Plaintiffs and class members' personally identifiable data in order to execute a scheme to defraud consumers by using and profiting from the sale of their personally identifiable data, thereby depriving them of the value of their personally identifiable data.

1 103. AddShoppers has violated California Penal Code § 502(c)(6) by knowingly and
2 without permission providing, or assisting in providing, a means of accessing Plaintiffs’ and class
3 members’ computer systems or computer networks.

4 104. AddShoppers has violated California Penal Code § 502(c)(7) by knowingly and
5 without permission accessing, or causing to be accessed, Plaintiffs’ and class members’ computer
6 systems or computer network.

7 105. Under California Penal Code § 502(b)(10), a “Computer contaminant” is defined
8 as “any set of computer instructions that are designed to . . . record, or transmit information within
9 computer, computer system, or computer network without the intent or permission of the owner
10 of the information.”

11 106. AddShoppers has violated California Penal Code § 502(b)(8) by knowingly and
12 without permission introducing a computer contaminant into the transactions between Plaintiffs
13 and the class members and websites; specifically, a “cookie” that intercepts and gathers
14 information concerning Plaintiffs’ and the class members’ interactions with certain websites,
15 which information is then transmitted back to AddShoppers.

16 107. By embedding AddShoppers’ technology on its website, Defendants Peet’s and
17 Every Man Jack aided, agreed with, employed, and conspired with AddShoppers to carry out the
18 wrongful conduct alleged. *See* Cal. Penal Code § 31.

19 108. As a direct and proximate result of AddShoppers’ unlawful conduct under
20 California Penal Code § 502, AddShoppers has caused loss to Plaintiffs and the class members in
21 an amount to be proven at trial. Plaintiffs and the class members are also entitled to recover their
22 reasonable attorneys’ fees pursuant to California Penal Code § 502(e).

23 109. Plaintiffs and the class members seek compensatory damages, in an amount to be
24 proven at trial, and declarative or other equitable relief.

25 110. Plaintiffs and the class members are entitled to punitive or exemplary damages
26 pursuant to Cal. Penal Code § 502(e)(4) because AddShoppers’ violations were willful and, upon
27 information and belief, AddShoppers is guilty of oppression, fraud, or malice as defined in Cal.
28 Civil Code § 3294.

COUNT 3**Statutory Larceny****California Penal Code §§ 484 and 496**

(On behalf of the California subclass against Defendant AddShoppers and the Class against Defendants Peet's and Every Man Jack)

111. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all preceding paragraphs.

112. Plaintiffs McClung and Lineberry bring this claim individually and on behalf of the California subclass against Defendant AddShoppers. Plaintiff Cook brings this claim individually and on behalf of the Class against Defendant Peet's. Plaintiff Dessart brings this claim individually and on behalf of the Class against Defendant Every Man Jack.

113. Section 496(a) prohibits obtaining property "in any manner constituting theft."

114. Section 484 defines theft, and provides:

Every person who shall feloniously steal, take, carry, lead, or drive away the personal property of another, or who shall fraudulently appropriate property which has been entrusted to him or her, or who shall knowingly and designedly, by any false or fraudulent representation or pretense, defraud any other person of money, labor or real or personal property, or who causes or procures others to report falsely of his or her wealth or mercantile character and by thus imposing upon any person, obtains credit and thereby fraudulently gets or obtains possession of money, or property or obtains the labor or service of another, is guilty of theft.

115. Section 484 therefore defines "theft" to include obtaining property by false pretense.

116. AddShoppers intentionally designed a program that would operate in a manner unbeknownst to Plaintiffs whose computers were thus deceived into providing personally identifiable information to Defendants.

117. By embedding AddShoppers' technology on its website, Peet's aided, agreed with, employed, and conspired with AddShoppers to carry out the wrongful conduct alleged. *See* Cal. Penal Code § 31.

118. AddShoppers acted in a manner constituting theft or false pretense.

119. AddShoppers stole, took, or fraudulently appropriated Plaintiffs' PII without their consent.

120. AddShoppers concealed, aided in the concealing, sold, or used Plaintiffs' PII that

1 was obtained by Defendants for Defendants' commercial purposes and the financial benefit of
2 Defendants.

3 121. AddShoppers knew that Plaintiffs' personal information was stolen or obtained in
4 a manner that was concealed or withheld from Plaintiffs.

5 122. The reasonable and fair market value of the unlawfully obtained personal data can
6 be determined in the marketplace.

7 **COUNT 4**

8 **Violation of California's Unfair Competition Law (UCL)** 9 **Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, et seq.**

10 **(On behalf of the California subclass against Defendant AddShoppers)**

11 123. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all preceding paragraphs.

12 124. Plaintiffs McClung and Lineberry bring this claim individually and on behalf of the
13 California subclass against Defendant AddShoppers.

14 125. California Business and Professions Code section 17200 *et seq.* ("UCL") prohibits
15 "unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent business acts or practices."

16 126. By selling or providing personal information and data without consent, as described
17 above, AddShoppers engaged in unlawful and unfair acts and practices prohibited by the UCL.

18 127. AddShoppers' knowingly used and continues to use the PII of Plaintiffs and class
19 members through SafeOpt to sell products for its clients. AddShoppers' use of this information is
20 central to the SafeOpt program.

21 128. AddShoppers' appropriation of class members' PII was to its economic and
22 commercial advantage. AddShoppers has generated substantial revenue from SafeOpt.

23 129. At no time have Defendants affirmatively sought consent from class members
24 before appropriating and selling their PII.

25 130. Plaintiffs and class members received no compensation from Defendants use of
26 their PII.

27 131. AddShoppers' use of Plaintiffs' and class members' PII is directly connected to
28 SafeOpt's commercial purposes: SafeOpt would be without value if SafeOpt did not include class

1 members' PII. Simply put, Plaintiffs' and class members' PII is the product.

2 132. AddShoppers' conduct constitutes unfair business practices under the UCL because
3 these practices offend established public policy and hurt Plaintiffs and class members, which
4 cannot be reasonably avoided, and that outweighs any benefit to consumers or competition. The
5 conduct also is immoral, unethical, oppressive, unscrupulous, and substantially injurious to
6 consumers.

7 133. California's UCL allows anyone to bring an action for injunctive relief if they have
8 "lost money or property as a result of the unfair competition." Cal. Bus. & Prof. § 17204.

9 134. Plaintiffs lost money or property because of AddShoppers' unfair and unlawful
10 practices in violation of the UCL. If not for its violation of the law, AddShoppers would have paid
11 Plaintiffs for consent to sell their information or ceased the sale of their information.

12 135. Plaintiffs' and class members' PII is likely to remain available through SafeOpt,
13 without their consent, and without compensation from AddShoppers for its appropriation and sale
14 of that information. Indeed, the longer SafeOpt is allowed to continue its practices the more
15 information that it can unfairly and unlawfully collect as it adds more businesses to its growing
16 network.

17 136. Plaintiffs seek an order to enjoin AddShoppers from such unlawful, unfair and
18 fraudulent business acts or practices and to restore to Plaintiffs their interest in money or property
19 that might have been acquired by AddShoppers through unfair competition.

20 **COUNT 5**

21 **Trespass to Chattels**

22 **(On behalf of the Class, or in the alternative, on behalf of the state subclasses against
23 Defendant AddShoppers)**

24 137. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all preceding paragraphs.

25 138. AddShoppers, intentionally and without consent or legal justification, placed
26 cookies on Plaintiffs' computers which allowed it to track their activity across the internet.

27 139. AddShoppers' intentional and unjustified placing of a cookie designed to track
28 Plaintiffs' internet activities and actual tracking of Plaintiffs' activities interfered with their use of
personal property including their computers and their PII.

COUNT 6

Unjust Enrichment

(On behalf of the Class, or in the alternative, on behalf of the state subclasses against Defendant AddShoppers)

140. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all preceding paragraphs.

141. AddShoppers has wrongfully and unlawfully used Plaintiffs' and class members' PII without their consent for substantial profits.

142. Plaintiffs' and class members' PII have conferred an economic benefit on Defendants.

143. AddShoppers has been unjustly enriched at the expense of Plaintiffs and class members, and AddShoppers has unjustly retained the benefits of its unlawful and wrongful conduct.

144. It would be unequitable and unjust for AddShoppers to be permitted to retain any of the unlawful proceeds resulting from their unlawful and wrongful conduct.

145. Plaintiffs and class members are therefore entitled to equitable relief including restitution and disgorgement of all revenues, earnings, and profits that AddShoppers obtained as a result of their unlawful and wrongful conduct.

COUNT 7

Violation of California's Unfair Competition Law (UCL)

Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, et seq.

(On behalf of the California subclass against Defendant John Doe Companies)

146. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all preceding paragraphs.

147. Plaintiffs McClung and Lineberry bring this claim individually and on behalf of the California subclass against Defendant John Doe Companies.

148. By opting their customers into the AddShoppers' Data Co-op as described above, John Doe Companies engaged in unlawful and unfair acts and practices prohibited by the UCL.

149. At no time did John Doe Companies affirmatively seek consent from class members before placing them into a mass surveillance program.

150. Plaintiffs and class members received no compensation from John Doe Companies

1 before being placed into mass surveillance program.

2 151. John Doe Companies' conduct constitutes unfair business practices under the UCL
3 because these practices offend established public policy and hurt Plaintiffs and class members,
4 which cannot be reasonably avoided, and that outweighs any benefit to consumers or competition.
5 The conduct also is immoral, unethical, oppressive, unscrupulous, and substantially injurious to
6 consumers.

7 152. California's UCL allows anyone to bring an action for injunctive relief if they have
8 "lost money or property as a result of the unfair competition." Cal. Bus. & Prof. § 17204.

9 153. Plaintiffs lost money or property because of John Doe Companies' unfair and
10 unlawful practices in violation of the UCL. Plaintiffs would not have purchased from John Doe
11 Companies if they had known they would be placed into SafeOpt.

12 154. Plaintiffs seek an order to enjoin John Doe Companies from such unlawful, unfair
13 and fraudulent business acts or practices and to restore to Plaintiffs their interest in money or
14 property that might have been acquired by John Doe Companies through unfair competition.

15 **COUNT 8**

16 **Unjust Enrichment**

17 **(On behalf of the Class, or in the alternative, on behalf of the state subclasses against
18 Defendant John Doe Companies)**

19 155. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all preceding paragraphs.

20 156. Plaintiff and class members conferred a benefit upon John Doe Companies in the
21 form of personal information that John Doe Companies collected from Plaintiff and class members
22 under the guise of keeping this information private. Additionally, Plaintiffs and class members
23 conferred a benefit upon John Doe Companies in the form of monetary compensation.

24 157. Plaintiffs and class members would not have used John Doe Companies' services,
25 or would have paid less for these services, if they had known John Doe Companies would place
26 them in the Data Co-op.

27 158. John Doe Companies have been unjustly enriched at the expense of Plaintiffs and
28 class members, and John Doe Companies have unjustly retained the benefits of its unlawful and
wrongful conduct.

159. It would be unequitable and unjust for John Doe Companies to be permitted to retain any of the unlawful proceeds resulting from their unlawful and wrongful conduct.

160. Plaintiffs and class members are therefore entitled to equitable relief including restitution and disgorgement of all revenues, earnings, and profits that John Doe Companies obtained as a result of their unlawful and wrongful conduct.

COUNT 9

Common Law Invasion of Privacy/Intrusion (On behalf of the Class, or in the alternative, on behalf of the state subclasses against all Defendants)

161. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all preceding paragraphs.

162. Plaintiffs bring this claim individually and on behalf of all class members against Defendants.

163. Plaintiffs and class members have an interest in: (1) precluding the dissemination or misuse of their sensitive, confidential PII; and (2) making personal decisions or conducting personal activities without observation, intrusion or interference, including, but not limited to, the right to visit and interact with various Internet sites without facing wiretaps without Plaintiffs' and class members' knowledge or consent.

164. As alleged above, AddShoppers intruded into a conversation in which Plaintiffs had a reasonable expectation of privacy. That intrusion occurred in a manner that was highly offensive to a reasonable person. AddShoppers gained unwanted access to data by electronic and covert means, in violation of the law and social norms.

165. At all relevant times, by implementing AddShoppers' wiretaps on the websites, each Defendant intentionally invade Plaintiffs' and class members' common law privacy rights and procured the other Defendants to do so.

166. Plaintiffs and class members had a reasonable expectation that their PII and other data would remain confidential, and that Defendants would not install wiretaps on the websites.

167. Plaintiffs and class members did not consent to any of Defendants' actions in implementing AddShoppers wiretaps on the websites.

168. The invasion of privacy is serious in nature, scope and impact.

170. Plaintiffs and class members seek all relief available for common law invasion of privacy claims under the applicable state laws.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

For all the reasons above, Plaintiffs request that the Court:

- i. Certify this action as a class action for all counts;
- ii. Appoint Plaintiffs as class representatives and appoint their attorneys as class counsel;
- iii. Award injunctive relief;
- iv. Award compensatory, nominal, punitive, and statutory damages in amounts to be determined by the Court or jury;
- v. Issue an order for public injunctive relief under the UCL;
- vi. Award reasonable attorneys' fees and costs;
- vii. Award prejudgment interest on all amounts awarded; and
- viii. Grant such further relief that the Court deems necessary and proper.

DEMAND FOR TRIAL BY JURY

Plaintiffs demand a trial by jury of all issues that are triable.

Dated: April 24, 2023

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ David M. Berger

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Attorneys for Plaintiffs

The JS-CAND 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved in its original form by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the Clerk of Court to initiate the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

Oather McClung, Abby Lineberry, Terry Michael Cook, Greg Dessart, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff Sonoma County
(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

(c) Attorneys *(Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)*

David M. Berger, Gibbs Law Group LLP, 1111 Broadway, Suite 2100, Oakland, CA 510-350-9713
Norman E. Siegel, J. Austin Moore, and Kasey Youngentob, Stueve Siegel Hanson, 460 Nichols Road, St 200, Kansas City, MO 64112
816-714-7100

DEFENDANTS

AddShopper, Inc., Presidio Brands, Inc., Peet's Coffee, Inc., and John Doe Companies

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant Mecklenberg County
(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.

Attorneys *(If Known)*

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION *(Place an "X" in One Box Only)*

☐ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff

☐ 2 U.S. Government Defendant

☐ 3 Federal Question
(U.S. Government Not a Party)

☒ 4 Diversity
(Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES *(Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)*

	PTF	DEF
Citizen of This State	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Citizen of Another State	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
Foreign Nation	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 6

IV. NATURE OF SUIT *(Place an "X" in One Box Only)*

CONTRACT	TORTS	FORFEITURE/PENALTY	BANKRUPTCY	OTHER STATUTES
<input type="checkbox"/> 110 Insurance	PERSONAL INJURY	<input type="checkbox"/> 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC § 881	<input type="checkbox"/> 422 Appeal 28 USC § 158	<input type="checkbox"/> 375 False Claims Act
<input type="checkbox"/> 120 Marine	<input type="checkbox"/> 310 Airplane	<input type="checkbox"/> 690 Other	<input type="checkbox"/> 423 Withdrawal 28 USC § 157	<input type="checkbox"/> 376 Qui Tam (31 USC § 3729(a))
<input type="checkbox"/> 130 Miller Act	<input type="checkbox"/> 315 Airplane Product Liability	LABOR	PROPERTY RIGHTS	<input type="checkbox"/> 400 State Reapportionment
<input type="checkbox"/> 140 Negotiable Instrument	<input type="checkbox"/> 320 Assault, Libel & Slander	<input type="checkbox"/> 710 Fair Labor Standards Act	<input type="checkbox"/> 820 Copyrights	<input type="checkbox"/> 410 Antitrust
<input type="checkbox"/> 150 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits	<input type="checkbox"/> 330 Federal Employers' Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 720 Labor/Management Relations	<input type="checkbox"/> 830 Patent	<input type="checkbox"/> 430 Banks and Banking
<input type="checkbox"/> 151 Medicare Act	<input type="checkbox"/> 340 Marine	<input type="checkbox"/> 740 Railway Labor Act	<input type="checkbox"/> 835 Patent—Abbreviated New Drug Application	<input type="checkbox"/> 450 Commerce
<input type="checkbox"/> 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excludes Veterans)	<input type="checkbox"/> 345 Marine Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 751 Family and Medical Leave Act	<input type="checkbox"/> 840 Trademark	<input type="checkbox"/> 460 Deportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits	<input type="checkbox"/> 350 Motor Vehicle	<input type="checkbox"/> 790 Other Labor Litigation	<input type="checkbox"/> 880 Defend Trade Secrets Act of 2016	<input type="checkbox"/> 470 Racketeer Influenced & Corrupt Organizations
<input type="checkbox"/> 160 Stockholders' Suits	<input type="checkbox"/> 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 791 Employee Retirement Income Security Act	SOCIAL SECURITY	<input type="checkbox"/> 480 Consumer Credit
<input type="checkbox"/> 190 Other Contract	<input type="checkbox"/> 360 Other Personal Injury	IMMIGRATION	<input type="checkbox"/> 861 HIA (1395ff)	<input type="checkbox"/> 485 Telephone Consumer Protection Act
<input type="checkbox"/> 195 Contract Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 362 Personal Injury -Medical Malpractice	<input type="checkbox"/> 462 Naturalization Application	<input type="checkbox"/> 862 Black Lung (923)	<input type="checkbox"/> 490 Cable/Sat TV
<input type="checkbox"/> 196 Franchise	CIVIL RIGHTS	<input type="checkbox"/> 465 Other Immigration Actions	<input type="checkbox"/> 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g))	<input type="checkbox"/> 850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange
REAL PROPERTY	PRISONER PETITIONS		<input type="checkbox"/> 864 SSID Title XVI	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 890 Other Statutory Actions
<input type="checkbox"/> 210 Land Condemnation	HABEAS CORPUS		<input type="checkbox"/> 865 RSI (405(g))	<input type="checkbox"/> 891 Agricultural Acts
<input type="checkbox"/> 220 Foreclosure	<input type="checkbox"/> 440 Other Civil Rights		FEDERAL TAX SUITS	<input type="checkbox"/> 893 Environmental Matters
<input type="checkbox"/> 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment	<input type="checkbox"/> 441 Voting		<input type="checkbox"/> 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant)	<input type="checkbox"/> 895 Freedom of Information Act
<input type="checkbox"/> 240 Torts to Land	<input type="checkbox"/> 442 Employment		<input type="checkbox"/> 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC § 7609	<input type="checkbox"/> 896 Arbitration
<input type="checkbox"/> 245 Tort Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 443 Housing/Accommodations			<input type="checkbox"/> 899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision
<input type="checkbox"/> 290 All Other Real Property	<input type="checkbox"/> 445 Amer. w/Disabilities—Employment			<input type="checkbox"/> 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes
	<input type="checkbox"/> 446 Amer. w/Disabilities—Other			
	<input type="checkbox"/> 448 Education			
	OTHER			
	<input type="checkbox"/> 540 Mandamus & Other			
	<input type="checkbox"/> 550 Civil Rights			
	<input type="checkbox"/> 555 Prison Condition			
	<input type="checkbox"/> 560 Civil Detainee—Conditions of Confinement			

V. ORIGIN *(Place an "X" in One Box Only)*

☒ 1 Original Proceeding

☐ 2 Removed from State Court

☐ 3 Remanded from Appellate Court

☐ 4 Reinstated or Reopened

☐ 5 Transferred from Another District *(specify)*

☐ 6 Multidistrict Litigation—Transfer

☐ 8 Multidistrict Litigation—Direct File

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing **Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity**:
28 U.S.C. §1332(d) - CAFA

Brief description of cause:
Illicit web tracking of consumers' personal information

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

☒ CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, Fed. R. Civ. P.

DEMAND \$ 5,000,001.00

CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:
JURY DEMAND: ☒ Yes ☐ No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S), IF ANY *(See instructions):*

JUDGE

DOCKET NUMBER

IX. DIVISIONAL ASSIGNMENT (Civil Local Rule 3-2)

(Place an "X" in One Box Only) ☒ SAN FRANCISCO/OAKLAND ☐ SAN JOSE ☐ EUREKA-MCKINLEYVILLE

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS-CAND 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet. The JS-CAND 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved in its original form by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the Clerk of Court to initiate the civil docket sheet. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

- I. a) Plaintiffs-Defendants.** Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.
 - b) County of Residence.** For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the “defendant” is the location of the tract of land involved.)
 - c) Attorneys.** Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section “(see attachment).”
- II. Jurisdiction.** The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(a), which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an “X” in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.
- (1) United States plaintiff. Jurisdiction based on 28 USC §§ 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here.
 - (2) United States defendant. When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an “X” in this box.
 - (3) Federal question. This refers to suits under 28 USC § 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.
 - (4) Diversity of citizenship. This refers to suits under 28 USC § 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; **NOTE: federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.**)
- III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties.** This section of the JS-CAND 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.
- IV. Nature of Suit.** Place an “X” in the appropriate box. If the nature of suit cannot be determined, be sure the cause of action, in Section VI below, is sufficient to enable the deputy clerk or the statistical clerk(s) in the Administrative Office to determine the nature of suit. If the cause fits more than one nature of suit, select the most definitive.
- V. Origin.** Place an “X” in one of the six boxes.
- (1) Original Proceedings. Cases originating in the United States district courts.
 - (2) Removed from State Court. Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 USC § 1441. When the petition for removal is granted, check this box.
 - (3) Remanded from Appellate Court. Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.
 - (4) Reinstated or Reopened. Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.
 - (5) Transferred from Another District. For cases transferred under Title 28 USC § 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.
 - (6) Multidistrict Litigation Transfer. Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 USC § 1407. When this box is checked, do not check (5) above.
 - (8) Multidistrict Litigation Direct File. Check this box when a multidistrict litigation case is filed in the same district as the Master MDL docket. Please note that there is no Origin Code 7. Origin Code 7 was used for historical records and is no longer relevant due to changes in statute.
- VI. Cause of Action.** Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. **Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.** Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC § 553. Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service.
- VII. Requested in Complaint.** Class Action. Place an “X” in this box if you are filing a class action under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23. Demand. In this space enter the actual dollar amount being demanded or indicate other demand, such as a preliminary injunction. Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.
- VIII. Related Cases.** This section of the JS-CAND 44 is used to identify related pending cases, if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.
- IX. Divisional Assignment.** If the Nature of Suit is under Property Rights or Prisoner Petitions or the matter is a Securities Class Action, leave this section blank. For all other cases, identify the divisional venue according to Civil Local Rule 3-2: “the county in which a substantial part of the events or omissions which give rise to the claim occurred or in which a substantial part of the property that is the subject of the action is situated.”
- Date and Attorney Signature.** Date and sign the civil cover sheet.